

FROCK FOR CHILD

FLUFFY SKIRT OF BLUE SILK MULL EASY TO MAKE.

Home Dressmaker Will Find It No Hard Task to Design and Make Ready the Garment Described Below.

Like a flower of spring is this fluffy skirt of blue silk mull trimmed with bias folds of blue taffeta.

Every woman who can sew at all knows that a ruffled skirt is the easiest to make. A plain foundation is gathered to a waist band and measured to the length on the child; then ruffles are stitched around the skirt, the upper ruffle forming the line for those that follow.

It will be well to fit the skirt lining and then rip the basting at the belt, because ruffles are more easily stitched on the lining when it is smooth.

In this instance the ruffles must have the bias folds stitched on the right side, then turned over and hemmed down on the under side. By applying the folds in this manner the stitching will not show.

A mother, perhaps, is unwilling to take the trouble involved in applying these folds on scallops. The work, of course, is somewhat tedious. In such case it is a simple matter to hem the ruffles or make them of embroidery.

For ordinary wear the wise mother will make this dress of wash materials which may be frequently laundered.

It is to be remembered that little girls may wear china silk and sport silk as well as silk mull, but chiffons and taffetas are for the "grown-ups." The only variation from this rule is in the matter of taffeta coats, which



Pretty Frock for Girl.

sometimes are permissible for summer use by children.

Sashes, too, are not the same for children and adults. The former may wear a soft girdle of satin or crushable silk, or ribbon sashes of the kind manufactured especially for children, but it is not good taste to put on a child a grosgrain sash or any of the brocaded varieties that women wear.

Ha's Return of Shawls.

The news from the fashion world is that shawls will come back, especially the old paisley shawls that our grandmothers wore and looked so well in, in the sixties and before. It will be a refreshing sight to see the women wear shawls again. We'll bet it will make them handsomer, if it could be so, than the loose and disjointed coats they have been wearing. Why, some of these coats have been frights; and if it were not for the women themselves, they would have scared off the populace. We hope the shawl will return. But we have been wondering if the fashion will include the men in its sway. Many of our readers will remember when men wore shawls. They were indeed a luxury—so handy and warm. They were generally of a light gray color, but many men affected stripes and seemed very proud of their appearance. Our recollection is that the fashion didn't last long. The men got fidgety and returned to coats. But we hanker for our old shawl again.—Ohio State Journal.

Easy to Trim Handkerchief.

Everyone likes to use dainty and good-looking handkerchiefs, but they cannot be bought cheaply, and often are beyond the purse. Cheaply trimmed handkerchiefs are in very bad taste, and it is far better to use simple ones than resort to them.

However, with little trouble every girl could make herself a collection of nice handkerchiefs at about half the cost of buying them.

White sales should be watched for, then good linen handkerchiefs can be had cheaply; these usually have a lit-

tle hemstitched border, so are all ready for further decoration.

There are various ways of trimming handkerchiefs; for those who crochet a tiny border of crochet done in very fine cotton looks sweet, or an edging of tatting; this latter is seen on some of the most expensive models in the shops.

On one or two of the linen handkerchiefs a simple pattern could be traced in one corner and worked in broderie Anglaise; this looks most effective. For dainty wear handkerchiefs, buy some fine lawn by the yard and cut up into as many squares as it will allow; this is a very cheap plan and a most successful one. These squares can be trimmed with fine lace and odd bits



Dainty Handkerchief.

of real old lace can be used up, for the tiniest scrap will form a motif if carefully cut out and arranged in one corner of the square. Any shape will do as long as a motif is formed, such as a circle of leaves filled in with net, a flower, etc., and other designs likely to be found in old lace.

Sew these motifs on quite flat and very securely, then the lawn underneath them can be cut away; all edges must be gone over with over-and-over stitch so that all is kept neat; press well down with a moderate iron when done.

Initials are always suitable for handkerchiefs, though they should not be too large; they look very nice worked with satin stitch and surrounded with tiny French knots.

A collection of a dozen handkerchiefs is thus soon made; it is interesting work for spare moments and well repays the worker for the little trouble spent.

Loose Change in Safety.

Stockings, originally designed to keep the nether limbs from freezing, have been since their very inception used for other purposes. Witness the original First National bank. However, stockings, have always been stockings, for there have never been any improvements made since the original ones were made sometime back in the days when man was beginning to come out of the "stone age," excepting, of course, that they are being made of a finer and more expensive texture. In the days of old, no doubt potato bags (if such things there were) were wrapped about the limbs and pinned together or held in place with the twig of a tree or tough grass. Now there are stockings of finest gossamer, and here is Miss Violet Bristow show-



ing the very latest anti-pickpocket, burglar-proof stocking. The pocket sewed onto the stockings is just large enough for a handkerchief and for the accommodation of the mysterious appliances usually carried by the gentler sex in vanity cases. It may also be used for holding loose change or jewelry.

Milk as a Hair Lotion.

Although milk is one of the most unpleasant lotions that can be placed on the head it is a hair nutrient. Warm milk used frequently as a wash will increase growth, and lessen falling. The one essential is that the treatment be accompanied by washing with soap and water at short intervals.

FLEE FROM MEXICO

RESIDENTS LEAVE CAPITAL OF MEXICAN STATE AFTER WARNING BY TREVINO.

VILLISTAS ON WAY TO CITY

Report Reaches Carranza Consul on Border, Bandit Captured Town—General Bell Says Many Refugees Have Arrived at El Paso, Tex.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 27.—Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commandant of the Chihuahua garrison, has issued warning to residents to leave the city, according to a report that reached army headquarters from Gen. George Bell at El Paso. General Bell said Mrs. Trevino was among the many refugees who have arrived at El Paso from Chihuahua.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Following receipt of a San Antonio bulleting saying that apparently authentic reports there were to the effect that Chihuahua City was taken by Villa, General Gonzales at Juarez announced the receipt of a message from Gen. Jacinto Trevino at Chihuahua City stating that all was quiet there.

General Bell's report on the situation at Chihuahua follows:

"Following telegram was received from Chihuahua last evening:

"Arrival about 2,000 men from the south have made local conditions more secure for the present. Additional forces are expected from the south."

"This morning persons who arrived from Chihuahua state General Trevino had a train made up to take to Juarez the families of all government officials, including his own family, which arrived Tuesday night. The train left Chihuahua at 9 a. m. and was escorted by two military trains, one preceding and one following, as it was feared the Villistas would attack the train while en route.

"Before departure of the regular passenger train, General Trevino confidentially advised certain parties to get their families out of Chihuahua at once as while he had plenty of men, he was short of ammunition and thought he would have to evacuate Chihuahua panic-stricken. Passengers say that General Haycoffe had arrived with four trains of troops and that it was reported that there were 14 more trains on the way to Chihuahua which are due to arrive."

Columbus, N. M., Oct. 27.—Heavy shipments of trenching tools, picks, shovels, crowbars and sandbags have arrived here. It is said they are for the use of the punitive expedition in Mexico. Officers take the shipments as an indication of a possible renewal of activity in the field.

Adobe houses are being built at field headquarters in Mexico. It is reported here, and army overcoats are being issued to the soldiers of the expeditionary force.

WORLD IS SHORT OF WHEAT

December Soars to \$1.86, Highest Since the Hutchinson Corner in 1888.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The world-wide shortage of wheat has forced prices on the local board of trade above the mark set in the Letter corner of 1898 and close to the high mark in the history of the cereal since Civil war days. December wheat soared to \$1.86 and May to \$1.85 on Wednesday. When Joseph Leiter was cornering the grain he forced the price of wheat up to \$1.85, which was the highest mark reached since 1867 except for a corner engineered by B. P. Hutchinson ("Old Hutch") in 1888, when the record-breaking figure of \$2 a bushel was touched.

HAS GOLD TO MEET DEMAND

A. C. Miller of Reserve Board Tells Bankers Country Is Prepared for Difficulties After War.

Indianapolis, Oct. 26.—The management of the gold supply of the country to meet the foreign drain which is expected after the close of the war was discussed by A. C. Miller of Washington, a member of the federal reserve board, before the Indiana State Bankers' association on Tuesday. He expressed the opinion that the United States will be able to meet all demands which will be made.

\$300,000,000 TO BRITAIN

Morgan & Company Make Announcement at New York—Will Bear Interest at 5½ Per Cent.

New York, Oct. 27.—Official announcement was made on Wednesday day by J. P. Morgan & Co. that a new British loan by American bankers, aggregating \$300,000,000 had been arranged. It will bear interest at 5½ per cent.

CLOCK TO BE DEPENDED ON

Cleveland Claims the Record of Having the Most Accurate of World's Timekeepers.

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate timekeeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which, in a year's time, would be less than three seconds.

Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are absolutely dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship's officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day. Then they add or subtract and get absolutely correct time.

This Case clock, says the Youth's Companion, stands on a stone pier, independent of the building, that extends sixteen feet to a natural shale foundation. It is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. Thus on warm days in August the flame in the gas stove is very low, while in below-zero January it burns at its brightest. In the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary sixteen-candle power incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two persons in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is inclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient desiccating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.

Opposed Decimal System.

Among the most determined opponents of the decimal system was, of course, Herbert Spencer. Some of his most eloquent pamphlets were written against it. So determined, indeed, was he that nothing he could do to prevent its introduction should be left undone, that he made a permanent provision for renewing the opposition whenever it might be necessary. He left instructions that his famous pamphlets should be at once reprinted, whenever there was any serious possibility of the authorities being so far "led astray" as to contemplate the adoption of the system. His executors are, no doubt, taking note of the present renewed agitation.

Rather Demoralizing.

"Are you still thinking about buying a motor car?"

"Yes. It doesn't cost me anything to think about buying one."

"Don't you fool yourself. When a man gets an idea like that he's liable to neglect his business."

Electric Fact and Fancy.

The radioactive mind of Charles P. Steinmetz does not lead him into romantic excursions dealing in a Flammarion or a Tesla vein with the future of electricity. He sees ahead of the present development of lighting systems and power plants an evolution sufficiently wonderful without a startling innovation. Here, for instance, is a lamp which will give light by power made as it is held in the hand, and here is a flashlight which will facilitate the autophotography of shy forest denizens. Many are the devices for destroying the monopoly that night has held in the absence of the sun. The moving picture is to gain from improved ways of producing and projecting the illumination. The motorcar and the railway train have much to gain from intensive experiment. In the constructive era that must come after the "devil's carnival of demolition" electricity will take a leading role. This is no time for man to plume himself that he has "harnessed the lightning." He has merely begun to apprehend the potentiality of the twentieth century magician.—Philadelphia Ledger.

TENNESSEE IN BRIEF

Jackson.—Rev. E. H. Marriner, former Jacksonian, who has been pastor of the First Baptist church of San Dimas, Cal., for the past two years, has accepted the pastorate of the church at Dayton, Ky.

Selmer.—Noah Prince, clerk of the McNairy county court, announces the tax aggregate for the county for the year 1916 as follows: Number acres, 33,600; polls, 2,453; total assessment, \$2,009,880. The tax rate for this year is \$1.15.

Chattanooga.—The denominational schools, supported by the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, are to profit by a campaign for \$500,000, which conference has planned and will extend over a period of several months.

Elizabethton.—The farmers of Carter are wide awake, and the interest in farming is increasing. On November 8 there will be a great rally of farmers at Elizabethton. Mr. E. F. Arnold, farm demonstration agent, and Miss Julia Reagan, county home demonstrator, are working hard to make this a success.

Jackson.—French Keith and J. M. Boswell, riding in an auto, went off into a ditch with the machine 12 miles from Jackson on the Brownsville road. Dust from an auto in front of them obscured the view, hence the accident. Mr. Keith suffered concussion of the brain and was taken to the hospital, where he is said to be resting well.

Newmarket.—J. A. Dinwiddle, 37, one of the best known agriculturists in the state, died at the Knoxville general hospital, where he had been taken for treatment of typhoid fever. For three years he was associated with the annual trip of the state agricultural train through Tennessee, and after a year's work as demonstrating agent on the state farm of the East Tennessee station he was made assistant state commissioner of agriculture.

Knoxville.—Knoxville is to have a new and up-to-date Young Woman's Christian association building, and the campaign for raising the necessary funds to erect this building will be formally launched on Sunday, Nov. 26. The campaign will continue for one week and it is hoped and confidently expected that in this time the sum of \$125,000 will be raised. The local leaders in the campaign will be Rev. Geo. R. Stuart and Rev. Len G. Broughton. On the Monday following the launching of the campaign these ministers will organize their "teams" and a thorough canvass of the city will begin.

Knoxville.—A meeting of the coal operators of the Tennessee-Kentucky field was held in the rooms of the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators' Association here. Reports were submitted showing the coal operators in the district the possibility of bringing business to this field with satisfactory rates from markets in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. K. U. Meguire, of Louisville, chairman of the northern commercial rate, and E. C. Bahan, of Knoxville, chairman of the lake cargo rate case, made reports. It is stated that the proposed horizontal freight advance rate from this territory will amount to 15 cents per ton, and some of the operators are quoted as saying it would be detrimental in shipments to the competitive markets of the states north of the Ohio river.

Nashville.—The open hunting season for quail will be inaugurated Nov. 15, and will continue to Jan. 1. The season for grouse of any species, pheasants of any species, except English ring-necked pheasants, will continue from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, with exceptions in several counties. Ralls, coots and ducks may be shot from Oct. 1 to Jan. 15. Woodcocks may be killed between Nov. 1 and Dec. 31, and doves and teal may be hunted from Aug. 15 to Jan. 1. A booklet containing the schedule for the open hunting season in Tennessee has been issued for free distribution. The schedule follows:

Deer.—Protected until Oct. 1, 1917. Squirrels.—Open season, June 1 to Jan. 1, following, throughout the state. Rabbits, no closed season; quail, Nov. 15 to Jan. 1 (few exceptions in certain counties); grouse (of any species), pheasants (of any species, except English ring-necked pheasants), Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, with exceptions in several counties; brant, geese, ducks, Oct. 1 to Jan. 15; ralls, coots, gallinules, Oct. 1 to Nov. 30; woodcock, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31; plover, snipe, yellow-legs, Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; doves, teal, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1. Not more than 20 ducks or quail or other game birds in one day.